

RCRI VS. GSCRI IN SIX-MONTHS PREDICTION OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION AND CARDIAC ARREST OCCURRENCE

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The aim of the study was to compare prognostic abilities of Revised Cardiac Risk Index (RCRI) and Geriatric Sensitive Cardiac Risk Index (GSCRI) for myocardial infarction (MI) and cardiac arrest (CA) occurrence during 180 days in patients older than 65 years scheduled for major elective vascular surgery. MICA occurrence was noted in 16 (11.1%) patients. Both myocardial infarction and cardiac arrest were of equal frequency, each in 8 patients (24.2%). MICA occurrence was associated both with higher RCRI ($p < 0.001$) and GSCRI scores ($p < 0.001$). Multivariate analysis of binary logistic and Cox regression models determined better predictor ability of GSCRI score. Each unit of GSCRI score was associated with 1.2 times ($p < 0.05$) greater risk of MICA.

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